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DAVID BUNCO HILL

Sounds the Keynote of His Campaign "Way Down in Mississippi."

LAYS DOWN THE LAW AND GOSPEL

For the Profound Thinkers of the Democratic Faith.

IT WILL GO THUNDERING THROUGH

The Ages as the Remarkable Utterance of a "Fake" Statesman.

HE COMES BACK AT CLEVELAND

With the mild intimation that the Ex-President's nomination isn't necessary to the salvation of the Republic. But the Great New York Bunco Steerer Modestly Suggests that the New York Way of Stealing States, which is His Own Way, is the Best, and According to "Democratic Tradition" Therefore to Adopt Hill Methods, He Thinks, Will Insure Democratic Success and the Nation Will Thus be Saved--The Sad Spectacle of a Tammany Ward Politician Posing as the Leader of a National Party, While Democrats Cheer Him.

JACKSON, Miss., March 15.—At 2 o'clock the legislature met in joint session in the hall of the house of representatives, with Lieutenant-Governor Evans and Speaker Street as the joint presiding officers. The galleries and lobbies were crowded to the utmost, and loud cheers greeted the appearance of the guest of Mississippi as Senator Hill entered the hall in company with Governor Stone. To the governor of the state was assigned the honor of introducing Senator Hill to the joint assembly, which he did in a very eloquent manner.

Senator Hill faced his Mississippi audience calm and collected, and after the applause which greeted his introduction had subsided he spoke in part as follows:

There is good reason at all times for interchange of thought between the people of forty-four states banded together for life to ensure one another's liberty in the pursuit of happiness. But there are excellent reasons at the present time for such an interchange between men whose political philosophy and practical politics alike are summed up in preserving for our benefit and for the benefit of the time to come the great Democratic faith and tradition.

you don't say!

The ground upon which the Democrats of the state of New York have taken their stand is the whole Democratic faith and tradition, not some corner of it merely, not some splinter of it merely, but the whole. This is the ground upon which I would fain see the Democrats of the state of Mississippi with all Democrats of the north, south, east and west, both of the regular organization and the Farmers' Alliance, unite and stand in the approaching contest. [Applause.]

Other duties for another day, for like the victory of Jefferson and union, this victory will close a chapter of history, will doom to final disintegration a degraded party and will fix the direction of our political progress for some decades in this century to come. Now, as then, political principles depend for their triumph upon parties and the organization of parties. They create parties.

A HIT BACK AT CLEVELAND.

It is the Democratic principle which has created the Democratic party. It survives every disaster. It is the great and most efficient organ of the people's power. The Democratic party is stronger than any man or set of men. No man is ever indispensable to its success. [Renewed applause.] Its strength is with the people. It is greater and more powerful than any class, however numerous. Therefore, it is large, tolerant, liberal, progressive. It invites to its membership, to its control, all who will uphold the whole Democratic faith and tradition and apply them to the people's needs.

Government help too often entails government compulsion and implies a lower stage of growth or less felicity of circumstance than ours [applause]. Every mixture of men less civilized than we complicates the adaptation of any difference in the environment, whether a difference in races or men or regions of the earth, and implies changes in the adaptation.

Fancy little Rhode Island lifted up, carried half way round the globe and dropped down in Mongolia with Russia to the westward and all China to the eastward. Would Roger Williams' patent, King Charles's charter, Governor Dorn's institution, or her present constitution do at all? I suppose that neither James Madison nor Abraham Lincoln would think the constitution of the United States a perfect fit for a new republic of the Island of Madagascar, comprising just the present white population of Vermont and the present colored population of Louisiana!

HE GROWS PROFOUND.

What disturbance did the immigration of a few thousand Chinese cause to our Pacific coast states? What treaties and laws have not yielded to their special solicitude, so that our peace with that most ancient and populous empire may depend on taking back our own Christian missionaries in exchange for these disciples of Confucius? All that the Pacific states may have their right will as to propriety with certain Asiatics whose type of civilization went through monetary measles like ours a thousand years ago, and who created arts still past. The south in its propriety with Africans, whose type of civilization awaits historical record, has caused the only alteration thus far made in our governmental structure. For the compromises at first embodied or concerted in its frame, there are substitutes in the last three amendments. The substance of these amendments is that neither color nor color

status is visible to the eye of federal law, or ever shall be visible. Now I do not come here to discuss this one change in our governmental structure.

Here is the constitution of the United States, a governmental struggle, contrived to unify in peace what has been lately called a group of co-operative land companies, strung along the Atlantic border, which had been assisted to obtain separation from the parent empire by war. Here now, after a century of storm and stress, is that same fabric almost seamless, wholly unruptured.

Now, I think we shall find that the objects of our constitution, the spirit of it, and the letter of it, explain the enormous miracle of its equal adjustment to our past, our present and our future. The powers which it grants are few and specified. It concentrates and centralizes those few as it needs most. But after prohibiting many powers to the states, it explicitly distributes the whole residue of powers not thus delegated to the United States nor thus prohibited by the several states, as reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

STATES' RIGHTS.

Nor is this enough. The power of Congress to make laws for carrying into execution these powers vested in the government of the United States is again explicitly restricted to such as shall be necessary and properly execution of the same. There is no limitation of government by a written constitution possible among men if this be not sufficient written limitation. There is no sound construction possible thereunder, except it be a strict construction.

After dwelling at considerable length on state rights, the senator arraigns the Republican party for the numerous disasters and disturbance throughout the land and continues:

"I specify, for brevity, now only two great items of present and intolerable disturbance, though many others might be named" which are marked by egregious violation of the letter and the spirit of the constitution.

"Not for one hour during the last thirty years has the Democratic party possessed, nor does it now possess, the power to repeal or amend these and other laws, the fount and origin of every present disturbance to the general peace and prosperity.

Three years ago the Democratic party experienced a disastrous overthrow and lost the house of representatives which till then it had controlled for many years. Both branches of Congress and the executive being then in Republican hands their power was complete to write new laws upon the statute books, and do with the government and its administration whatever they would. The block upon any further, new, bad, unconstitutional legislation which either a Democratic house or a Democratic executive could have effectually interposed was thus lost. For two years our country was once again abandoned to their designs. What did they do with their unhindered power? Did they repeal one of those unconstitutional laws for which they had been pleading the false excuse of war, its burdens, its necessities?

Let our worse-than-they tariff taxation reply. No, they first created more power into their own hands and then doubled its prostitution. [Applause.] Their speaker in the house, by violent and unparliamentary procedures, distended the actually small to a fraudulently large majority—all of whom followed him with dog-like docility. [Laughter.]

In the senate six new Republican senators were seated to represent a smaller population than their census left uncounted in the city of New York, and one state was defrauded of its Democratic choice.

The senator closed with an arraignment of the McKinley law and Speaker Reed's rulings.

It speaks for itself.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., March 15.—There was a reception at the Cleveland cottages here to-night but Mr. Cleveland found time to speak of the letter he sent General Bragg. When asked if the missive could be looked upon as an indication that he is willing to accept the nomination for the Presidency he replied: "The letter speaks for itself."

THE OHIO REDISTRICTING.

The Bill That Will Probably Pass the Legislature Reported to the Caucus.

COLUMBUS, O., March 15.—The most knotty problem of the Ohio legislature has had to wrestle with this session has been the Congressional redistricting and that is now upon a fair road to settlement. Five redistricting bills were considered and finally a general committee of ten was appointed to draw up another. The following is the report of that committee to the caucus to-night:

Hamilton county, two districts; Preble, Montgomery and Butler; Van Wert, Putnam, Paulding, Henry Deane and Williams; Fulton, Lucas, Ottawa and Wood; Wyandot and Marion; Hancock, Hardin, Logan, Champaign, Union and Delaware; Miami, Clark, Madison, Fayette and Pickaway; Green, Clinton, Warren, Clermont, Brown and Highland; Adams, Scioto, Pike, Jackson, Gallia and Lawrence; Meigs, Athens, Vinton, Ross, Hocking and Perry; Fairfield, Franklin and Licking; Coshocton, Tuscarawas, Ashland, Huron, Lorain, Medina and part of Cuyahoga; part of Cuyahoga and Lake; Ashtabula, Licking, Trumbull, Summit and Portage; Mahoning, Columbiana and Starke; Carroll, Jefferson, Harrison, Belmont and Monroe; Muskingum, Guernsey, Noble, Morgan and Washington.

The above districts have not been numbered but will probably take the numbers of the Carpenter senate bill. The caucus considered the measure to-night, but adjourned until next Thursday without making any changes. One or two districts yet stand a possibility of alteration.

British Political Outlook.

LONDON, March 15.—The correspondence of the political condition of the electorate throughout the kingdom brought out the declaration that the Unionists are to be congratulated on the prospect of a victory, "which, however, will come only as a reward for earnest work and a hard fought battle," declares that if the general election was held immediately, the Conservatives would have 254 seats, the Unionists 42, the Gladstonians 200, and the Irish 82, leaving 92 doubtful. On these doubtful seats would depend the complexion of the new house of commons.

DESTROYED BY FIRE.

The Greenbrier Military Academy Burns. A Loss of Twenty-five Thousand Dollars. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., March 15.—The Greenbrier Military Academy at Lewisburg, was burned at an early hour this morning, with a loss on building and furniture of about \$25,000, partially covered by insurance. It has, or had 120 pupils, most of whom were from the two Virginia's, and fortunately all escaped uninjured. The academy was established two years ago by Major Thomas Gilmore, a graduate of the Washington and Lee University, of Lexington, who, although young in years, is an educator of the highest character, and enjoys an enviable reputation in both Virginia and West Virginia. He opened with 100 students, and had a corps of four or five assistants, all of high standing in their profession.

Destructive Fire.

NASHVILLE, TENN., March 16.—The town of Mount Pleasant was last night visited by the most destructive fire in the history of that town. The principal business part of the place was burned. Loss \$30,000.

Sheddy Mill Burned.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.—Charles Nichols & Co's sheddy mill, Hancock and Mill streets, Germantown, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. The loss will amount to \$10,000.

Fire at Danburg.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., March 15.—Danbury suffered by a fire this morning which destroyed many buildings, the loss being variously estimated at from \$75,000 to \$100,000.

THEY "SHINED" BOOTS

And Compelled Their Husbands to Contribute to Pay the Church Debt—Stenboville Women and their Practical Church Work.

STREUBERVILLE, O., March 12.—The newly built Hamline M. E. church was filled to overflowing to-night to hear the ladies recount their experience and tell how they "made their dollars," which were handed in. Some time ago cards were handed out, on which the ladies were to place the amount of money raised by their own exertions, which was to go toward the church debt. Some had shined boots, worked button-holes, sewed grain bags, done the family washing, and compelled their husbands to pay for all little household duties in order to raise money.

The Funeral of William Watkins.

FLEMINGTON, W. VA., March 12.—After appropriate religious services at his home in West Grafton, the remains of William Watkins, who died on Saturday last at 10:30 a. m., were taken charge of by the A. F. and A. M. and under their auspices were entered at 2:30 o'clock to-day in the Bluemont Cemetery. The funeral was said to be one of the largest ever witnessed in Grafton.

IT IS A "GO."

Corbett Covers Sullivan's Money and the Fight Will Occur in September.

NEW YORK, March 15.—James J. Corbett and his manager, W. A. Brady, went to the World office this morning and covered John L. Sullivan's deposit of \$2,500, made by Jim Wakely last week as Sullivan's representative. Articles were signed for Sullivan and Corbett to fight for \$10,000 a side and a purse of \$25,000 before the Olympic Club of New Orleans on Wednesday, September 7. The sporting editor of the World was chosen temporary stakeholder, a permanent stakeholder not yet having been agreed upon.

The articles of agreement are: These articles of agreement are to govern a glove contest to a finish between John L. Sullivan, champion of the world, and James J. Corbett, champion of California.

First.—The match is to decide the heavyweight championship of the world, a stake of \$20,000, and a purse of \$25,000.

Second.—The contest shall take place before the Olympic Club, of New Orleans, La., on Wednesday, September 7, 1892. In case the said Olympic Club refuses to give a purse of \$25,000, the contest shall take place before a club to be mutually agreed upon by the signers of these articles.

Third.—The contest shall be under Marquis of Queensberry rules. The gloves shall be the smallest the club will allow, and other details of the contest itself shall be left to the decision of the Olympic Club, or the club before which the contest shall take place. The club selected shall name the referee.

Fourth.—The sum of twenty-five hundred dollars has been deposited by each party with the sporting editor of the New York World. It is agreed that the remainder of the stake of \$10,000 a side shall be deposited in the hands of the same stakeholder on the days named here: June 1, \$2,500; July 10, \$2,500; August 25, \$2,500.

Fifth.—The final stakeholder shall be agreed upon on the date of the second deposit, June 1.

Sixth.—Should either party fail to comply with these articles, the money then in the hands of the temporary stakeholder shall be forfeited to the party which shall have fulfilled its obligations according to this paper.

[Signed] JAMES WAKELY, For John L. Sullivan. JAMES CORBETT, For J. J. Kennedy, Witness for Corbett. J. McDONOUGH, Witness for Sullivan.

Sullivan Still Having Fun.

CHICAGO, March 15.—John L. Sullivan is still making fun of Corbett, although he says he believes he will be the only man to appear and fight. After seeing Corbett's statement made in New York yesterday Sullivan remarked: "Corbett is a great big still. If I fight him it will be just like walking out and picking up that \$30,000. When I sparred for his benefit in San Francisco he came into my room and begged me not to hit him hard. Then when we got in the ring he ran away from me. It is not Corbett, however, who is doing all this talking—it's his backers. If I ever get so hard the ring won't be big enough to hold him."

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Commissioner Raum Before the Investigating Committee.

NOTHING OF ANY IMPORTANCE

Developed in His Examination—The Free Wool Debate in the House—A Dull Day Until Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts, Stirs Up the Free Traders—He Strongly Brings Out the Point that the Farmers and Wage-workers of the Country are Most Benefitted by the Protection Policy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.—Commissioner Raum was examined before the house investigating committee to-day. He was questioned as to his connection with the Gypsum Mining company, and refused to answer, saying that he would not answer any questions relating to his private affairs.

Mr. Wheeler said there was no power to compel the testimony and the matter could be brought up later and, if necessary, taken to the house.

Mr. Cooper asked if witness had not borrowed money on the endorsement of an attorney named Lockwood.

The witness said he had borrowed \$500 of Mr. Lockwood. In answer to further questions, he said that he met Lockwood on the street and asked him for a loan of \$500 for a few days. Lockwood replied that he did not have it, but could get it. They went to the office of John W. Thompson, president of the National Metropolitan Bank, and witness got \$500 on a note for three days endorsed by Lockwood. He paid the note and fifty cents interest at the end of the three days of grace. The making of the note had no relation whatever to the promotion of a female clerk.

Gen. Raum said he had made speeches in Mr. Cooper's district before the last election and tried to defeat him. A number of old soldiers had called on him with reference to pension matters. He had taken their memorandum and Jesse Weeke, (an Indiana politician), had written the facts in reference to each claim to the pension office. He had informed Mrs. Dunbar, Mr. Cooper's Republican opponent, that he would see that requests from him in relation to pension claims received attention. He had given this privilege to other prominent citizens in different parts of the country. The letters and his orders in the matter were on file and would be produced.

Representative Little, of New York, asked if the commissioner had ever given Democratic candidates for Congress the privilege of making claims special, and if the pension office was not in that way being used for political purposes. The commissioner did not recall any case in which he gave Democratic contestants special privileges.

THE TARIFF DEBATE.

Members Growing Tired of the Free Wool Talk—Mr. Walker Stirs Them Up.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.—The tariff discussion is beginning to tire the house, and there was a lack of interest in the proceedings to-day until Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts, who has a very strong personality and expresses his views in a radical fashion took the floor. A number of Democrats stirred him up with a continuous cross fire of questions. During his speech he alluded to the decline in the price of watches and drew out his own time piece for the purpose of making an illustration and said on his desk until the time should arrive for to make his point, but some fun loving member appropriated it, and when Mr. Walker desired to refer to it it was missing, and he was greeted with the suggestion that he was fortunate enough to retain his chain.

THE DEBATE.

Mr. Coombs concluded his speech in favor of the free wool bill. In response to questions put by Mr. Dingley, Mr. Coombs said that the cotton manufacturer of this country had so much to do to meet our ever-increasing trade that they had not paid proper attention to the foreign demand.

Mr. Blaine, while a member of President Garfield's cabinet, said that the cost of labor in cotton goods was as cheap in the United States as in England. The reason why we did not export more prints was because we could not supply them to the consumers when they wanted them.

Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts, said that the great body of statements made by Democratic orators on the subject of a protective tariff was not even technically true. The manufacturers of this country had not the slightest interest directly in a tariff. It was not of the slightest interest to the manufacturers whether we had free trade or protection. They were satisfied with one or the other. If the tariff was not in the interest of farmers and wage-workers, then he would vote to repeal it and adopt free trade.

FOR THE WAGE-WORKERS.

Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, asked whether the gentleman meant to say that manufacturers would be as prosperous under free trade as under protection. Mr. Walker replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Dockery—Then under theory of protection the manufacturers merely become distributing agents.

Mr. Walker—That is mere fiction.

Mr. Dockery—It seems to be the logic of your position.

Mr. Walker replied that the manufacturers of the country (what was left of them) would be more prosperous under free trade than under protection. But Congress was not legislating for the manufacturers. It was legislating for the farmers and the wage workers. The United States was the lowest taxed country on the face of the earth.

Mr. Harter, of Ohio, asserted that in Canada the taxation was 25 per cent less than it was in the United States.

Mr. Walker replied that Canada was a country which had failed to collect its taxes for its expenditures and was burdened with debts. We had collected our taxes and paid our debts.

Mr. Walker was proceeding to cite authorities in support of his position, when he was advised by Mr. Harter to consult Mr. Blaine.

Mr. Walker—You may consult Mr.

Blaine as much as you like; I choose the man I wish to consult. [Laughter.] On business questions I consult business men, not politicians.

INCREASED FOREIGN TRADE.

Mr. Walker entered into a general defense of the McKinley bill, declaring that under it one year our foreign trade had increased \$106,000,000, or 27 per cent increase.

Mr. Scott, of Illinois attacked the McKinley law.

Mr. Chipman, of Michigan, criticised the recent speech of ex-Speaker Reed, and said that, notwithstanding the decision of the supreme court, he was still of the opinion that the counting of a quorum under the rules of the Fifty-first Congress was an unconstitutional act.

Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, followed. He said the McKinley bill only increased the burdens of the farmer and the Blaine reciprocity scheme would prove fallacious. It proposed that the natural laws of trade should be disregarded and that commerce should be regulated by correspondence between state departments. The committee then rose and the house adjourned.

In the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.—Mr. Peffer introduced a bill, which was referred to the finance committee, to regulate the value of certain coins and pieces of money and to give to all sorts of current money the legal tender quality, and to prohibit and prevent discrimination in favor of gold coin or bullion as money.

Mr. Hale presented the conference report on the present deficiency bill, and it was agreed to.

The senate then proceeded to the consideration of the military academy appropriation bill. It was passed, and the senate went into executive session. When the doors reopened the senate adjourned.

RETALIATION PROCLAMATION.

The President's Action in Compliance With the Reciprocity Clause of the McKinley Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15.—In accordance with the provisions of section three of the tariff act of 1890, known as the reciprocity section the President to-day issued his proclamation declaring the duties set forth in section three, in force as to sugar, molasses, coffee and hides, the product of or imported from Columbia, Hayti and Venezuela, which countries have refused to make reciprocity treaties with the United States.

A DYNAMITE PLOT

Which Startled All Paris—An Explosion that Set the Government to Thinking.

PARIS, March 15.—Between one and two o'clock this morning a terrific explosion occurred at the Loba barracks occupied by the Republican guard adjoining the hotel DeVillie. In a moment a scene of the wildest excitement prevailed. The barracks are occupied by 800 guards, but of course they were not in the building. There were, however, a large number of men asleep in the barracks. Suddenly awakened by the tremendous roar and shock that seemed to threaten the demolition of the structure, the men sprang from the windows and doors thinking that at any moment the walls would come toppling down upon them. The police at once began an investigation, and soon learned that a dynamite cartridge had been placed upon the ledge of a window of the mess room which is situated on the ground floor of the barracks. Pieces of the copper casing of the cartridge and bits of a fuse were found and these explained the methods the miscreants had employed to destroy the barracks in which, however, they fortunately failed. By the greatest good luck the guards escaped without injury, and the only harm done was to the barracks and the buildings in the vicinity. The material damage done was great.

The police were at an utter loss to account for the manner in which the anarchists, if such they were, placed the cartridge on the window ledge. In the mess room was a large and heavy table. This was completely wrecked. Every chair in the room had been blown from its place, and the room presented a very sorry appearance. There is no doubt that had the explosion occurred when anyone was in the room he would have met with instant death. The side of the barracks on which the explosion occurred presents the appearance of having been riddled with shot. There is not a single whole pane of glass in the windows, and the window frames are torn and jagged. Opposite the barracks stands the church of St. Gervais. Many of the windows in the church were ground to atoms by the shock.

Many sarcastic comments were indulged in as to the ability of the police to protect the public when within a very short time they have not displayed sufficient ability to protect themselves as evidenced by the explosion at the police barracks at St. Ouen on March 4th, and by this latest expression of anarchist malignancy.

A cabinet council was held to-day at which President Carnot signed a bill introducing a clause in the penal code making the wilful destruction of property by means of explosives punishable with death. This clause will be introduced in the chamber of deputies this afternoon.

The frequency of anarchist outrages of late has caused a general feeling of consternation. It is believed that the anarchists will gain courage from their immunity from arrest, for the police have not succeeded in detecting the authors of any of the explosions, and serious apprehensions are felt regarding the action they may take on May 1.

Interviews have been had with two of the anarchist leaders who are known to their leaders as companions X and Z. They made no attempt to disguise their sinister intentions. They said: "We have begun a war at once. We have long since abandoned hope of obtaining anything from socialism or legal action. The laws are made solely for the purpose of safe-guarding capital and property. The final struggle is commencing. Yes, it is by terror that we will overcome the present state of things. We cannot upset in any other way. We are solidly organized. We have no papers as an organized society, but there is an invisible link which serves as an organization. Each man acts on his own account without informing anybody of his plans, save two or three compatriots who assist him."

Mr. Walker—You may consult Mr.

CHAIRMAN CLARKSON

Is Not in the Field for the Presidency Himself,

BUT GIVES SOME WISE ADVICE

As to the Choice of a Republican Candidate—A Man Upon Whom the

Whole Party Can Unite and Can Carry the Doubtful States Wanted. All Named are Popular—President Harrison's Administration Has Made Him Grow Steadily, and He Would Run Again in Great Shape.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., March 15.—Hon. James Clarkson, chairman of the Republican national committee, who came to Asheville four weeks ago to try and arrest a siege of inflammatory rheumatism, came too late, and has had a severe and painful attack of it. Mrs. Clarkson and a portion of his family are with him. To-day the Associated Press representative called on Mr. Clarkson and asked him if he reports that he is a candidate for the presidency were true. He replied:

"Of course there is no foundation whatever for such reports. My answer to all inquiries and kindly proffers of help on this subject has been constantly 'no.'"

"Who is your preference for the Republican nomination?"

"I have not taken sides in the matter and as Chairman of the National Committee, I could not properly do so. I can only say that I hope the party will exercise abundant caution and deliberation in its choice, for it will give itself victory or defeat in making the nomination. We need a man who will heal all Republican divisions everywhere; who will poll the full party vote and draw most strength on the million first voters this year and most heavily draw from the Democrats in New York and the northern statesmen already half way in favor of Republicanism by being in favor of reciprocity."

"How can that man be found?"

"Find a man most sure to heal and unite and inspire the party in New York, Indiana, Wisconsin and other doubtful states and the man who will draw enough Republican farmers back from the Alliance to make Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin surely Republican and you will have found the man."

"There is a strong undertone or popular movement toward Uncle Jerry Rusk and one of gathering power for Governor McKinley."

"Is not it too early for McKinley, so soon after the passage of his bill?"

"There is nothing in that. The Republican party is responsible for the bill and the author would only add honor to it. McKinley is one of half dozen of men given to the nation in a century. He is strong and splendid in everything that Americans most admire, and he will be President some day. Uncle Jerry Rusk, in whose life there has been much that touches with sympathy the millions of American homes that are acquainted with the struggles and hardships, would make a strong and popular candidate."

"But," said Mr. Clarkson, "the party will do the right thing at Minneapolis. Blaine could be nominated and could be elected beyond a doubt if he would take it and he is our only certain sure winner. President Harrison has added to the glory of the country and party both. He has grown steadily in public estimation and in the last year rapidly in party estimation."

Mr. Clarkson's Condition.

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 15.—A private dispatch received from Mrs. J. S. Clarkson states that Mr. Clarkson is improving slowly, but still helpless. She says: "We hope to be able to take him to Hot Springs, Ark., the latter part of next week." Mr. Clarkson is suffering from an acute attack of inflammatory rheumatism.

CLEVELAND'S LETTER

Regarding an Acceptance Pure and Simple and a Rebuke to the Hillites.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The opinions of several gentlemen, eminent in local politics on Mr. Cleveland's letter to Gen. Bragg are published here:

Frederick R. Coulter says—"The letter will teach a lesson to the Democrats. In it Mr. Cleveland says: 'Success is still within our reach.' The word 'still,' I assume to mean that had not the Democrats been acting foolishly success would unquestionably be in their hands, but owing to their ways of late they have lessened their chances, although there is still hope."

W. M. Grace—"Like all of Mr. Cleveland's utterances the letter is thoughtful, wise and prudent, and Democratic."

Chas. S. Fairchild—"It is an acceptance pure and simple."

Wm. C. Whitney—"It is a good sound letter filled with true Democratic principles."

Common Sense Law and Order.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

STREUBERVILLE, O., March 15.—At a meeting of citizens held to-night in the Congregational church, which was called to devise ways to enforce Sunday laws, it was decided to form a citizens' union for the purpose of promoting temperance, good morals and Sabbath observance. All the speakers, ministers as well as laymen, denounced the "dark lantern law and order" methods employed in Pittsburgh, and concluded to use kindly suasion on Sabbath violators.

A Typhus Death.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The nineteenth death from typhus since the plague broke out took place on North Brothers island this morning. The victim was Isaac Abrams.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia. Local snows; north winds; slight rise in temperature. For Western Pennsylvania generally, fair, but with local snows; lake stations; north winds; no change in temperature.

For Ohio, generally fair, except probably light local snows in the extreme south portions; stationary temperature.

TEMPERATURE TUESDAY.

as furnished by C. SCHNEPP, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.